

The China Mail.

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號六廿月四年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1882.

日九初月三年午壬

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTHRIE, 10, Abchurch Lane, E. C. HENRY & Co., 37, Wallbrook. E. I. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PAIRCE, 50, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZELN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGECOCK & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,
Agent, Hongkong.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—WM. REYNOLDS, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

H. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

A. A. MCLEWEN, Esq.

A. McIVER, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. W. JAMESON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 23, 1882.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George the First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOC & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13au82

NOTICE.

WE Have been appointed AGENTS for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at this Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NISSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong CEASED on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF ENGLISH AND CHINESE-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 27th April, 1882, at 2 p.m., at "Parses Villa," the Residence of J. S. BREWER, Esq.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

ENGLISH WALNUT-MADE CANTONNE-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, BLACK WOOD MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE, WHEATONS, LACE CURTAINS, MIRRORS, CHROMOS, FENDER AND IRONS, &c., &c.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by BROADWOOD & SONS (HOW),

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBORD, CHAIRS, GLASS, CHOCOLERY AND PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STAND, TOILET TABLE AND GLASS, WARDROBES AND CHEST OF DRAWERS, RUOTS, CARPETS, LADIES' SHIRAZ CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on Wednesday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 21, 1882. ap27

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF CHINESE, JAPANESE AND HAINAN CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 29th April, 1882, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf.—

A FINE COLLECTION OF CHINA & JAPANESE WARE, comprising:—

SATSUMA, KOTO, OKARA and SATSUMA VASES, variously decorated.

HANDSOMELY PAINTED JARS, BOWLS, TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS, &c., &c.

BONZE VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, ORNAMENTS, BRASS AND SATSUMA ENAMELLED PLATES, VASES, JARS, &c., &c.

BONZE INLAID CABINETS, BOXES, LAC-QUERWARE, &c., &c.

CANTON AND NANKIN PAINTED VASES, BOWLS, JARS, CARD PLATES, TEA SETS, &c., &c.

Also,

AN INVOICE OF KIUNGCHOW COCOANUT & SILVER AND PEWTER WARE,

comprising:—

CUPS, CARD-STANDS, BOWLS, TEA-FONGS, CUPBOARDS, TOBACCO BOXES, NANKIN-POTS, PLATES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the Articles will be on view on Friday next.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 25, 1882. ap29

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A. RAUTERT MAINZ DELICIOUS T. A. L. B. E. R.

4 doz. 7 Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES. \$10. Apply to SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS W. & J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, TREFAL'S EXPORT PALE ALE, and FINEST'S DUBLIN STOUT, &c., &c.

FINE OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen. Also,

SILVERY MOUSSEAU (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), in Cases of 2 dozen-Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints.....\$18 per 2 doz. Case.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BRANDAUER'S CELEBRATED CIRCULAR POINTED PENS,—do not scratch the Paper, nor spurt the Ink.

CHUBB'S SAFES,—afford perfect protection against Fire and Burglars.

PIANOS by BROADWOOD & COLLARD, —are the favorite Instruments in London.

DRAUGHT BEER by BASS.

BOTTLED BEER by FOSTER & SONS.

BORDEAUX WINES, bottled by ADAM SEWARD & Co.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Are Special Agents for the Sale of the above.

Hongkong, April 12, 1882. my12

Intimations.

NOTICE.

COMMODOUS OFFICES and Commodor's QUARTERS, &c., with or without GODOWNS, in Peddar's Wharf Buildings, at present in the occupation of Messrs HESSE & Co. View of the Harbour. Possession to be had from the 1st May next.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, April 5, 1882.

TO LET.—FURNISHED.

(WITH POSSESSION IN MAY.)

N. O. 2, COLLEGE GARDENS.

Apply to J. ROSS ANTON.

Hongkong, April 18, 1882.

TO LET.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH POSSESSION ON THE 1st MAY.)

THE NEW FAMILY RESIDENCE situate next to EXCELSIOR on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience, TENNIS LAWN, STABLES, &c.

Also,

8 FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS of all Sizes.—Water-side. Inspection is invited.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

Hongkong, April 3, 1882.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS Date the Undersigned will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS Contracted by his Wife MARIA JOSE PEREIRA, as she absented herself from the house since the 2nd Instant.

FRANCISCO PROPERIO PEREIRA.

Hongkong, April 25, 1882. ap29

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE ON LEE left London on 15th March per S. S. *Glencoe*, and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on 28th April.

Hongkong, April 18, 1882. my2

NOTICE.

COLONEL IRE AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, UNITED CLUB, Staunton Street, opposite The Union Church.

BELL TARGETS, FLYING AND STATIONARY BIRDS, &c., &c.

Popular Prices:—

FOUR SHOTS for.....25 Cents.

Galley open daily from 4 to 12 p.m., to all respectable Members of the Community.

Hongkong, April 17, 1882.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

AMOI DISTRICT.

No. 5.

BROWN'S ROCK REEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Brown's Rock Reef is now marked by two Buoys—one on its Eastern side painted in black and white Chequers and surmounted by a Bamboo Cage painted black, and one on its Western side painted in red and white Chequers and surmounted by a Bamboo Cage painted red.

Vessels entering or leaving must not pass between them.

W. B. RUSSELL,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

A. WALKER,
Acting Harbour Master.

Custom House, Amoy, 16th April, 1882. ap29

FOR SALE.

33, WING HING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all Kinds of STRAIN LAUNCHES for Hire at a reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, January 13, 1882. j13

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in this Colony, weighing 7.17, in Exchange for BILLS, drawn on Demand, on H. E. the Governor General of India in Council, Calcutta, will be RECEIVED by the STAFF PAYMASTER until 12 Noon, on THURSDAY, the 27th Inst.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount required (in Rupees), and the Amount for which each Bill should be drawn; but no Bills will be issued for sums below Rs. 10,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed Covers, addressed to the "Staff Paymaster," and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all the Tenders is reserved.

AUG. S. MURRAY, Major,
Staff Paymaster.

TREASURY OFFICE, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 25th April, 1882. ap27

WANTED.

A HOUSE or BUNGALOW containing at least 6 Rooms. Immediate Possession. Apply stating Terms to "A. B."

Care of THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, April 20, 1882. ap27

Intimations.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the Departure of the "ANCONA" from this Port on the 6th JUNE NEXT, at Daylight, the Steamers of this Company will call at COLOMBO, instead of GALLE, as heretofore.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 25, 1882. my9

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE—1881, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE LIQUIDATORS have decided to Pay a FIRST DIVIDEND of \$500 per SHARE (being on account of Capital and Reserve Fund). Shareholders are hereby notified that the said Sum will be paid them on their handing their SCRIP CERTIFICATES to the Undersigned for Endorsement.

E. F. ALFORD, } Liquidators.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, 1881.

Hongkong, March 29, 1882.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. 3my82

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. 3my82

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling.

which is paid up £ 100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

effects of this speculation in property
t. unfortunately difficult to conjecture.

Mr. Ozorio informs us that he did not, apologize to Mr. Alford, in connection with a case in the Police Court yesterday, but that that gentleman apologized to him in writing.

Yesterday evening, Signora Pinelli took her benefit at the Theatre Royal, the piece selected for performance being "Tutti in Maschera," which had been previously given by the company. Last evening the opera went very smoothly, but it is needless to criticize the performance at length as this has already been done. There was small attendance, but the benefit was very well received.

We learn that Mr. Roberts, violin-player, will give one concert in the City Hall on the 4th proximo, prior to his departure for Japan. Mr. Roberts, who has been playing in company with Madame Carlotta Patti in Batavia, will be assisted on this occasion by a number of amateurs; and he will then proceed to Japan. The concert will be under the patronage of H. E. the Administrator, Major General Sargent, and Colonel Parnell.

This Police have received a challenge from a team composed of Sergeants of the Buffs to again test their prowess with the rifle at Kowloon Range, under the same conditions as last match, on Saturday next. The challenge has been accepted, and the representatives of the Police are intended to be the same, with the exception of Inspector Whitehead, whose place is to be taken by Inspector Fleming. It is supposed that the team from the Buffs will be a much stronger one than that of last Saturday.

We understand that the sum of \$212 has been raised by the friends of the late Robert Anderson, who met with such melancholy death at the fire in Queen's Road West on the 19th February, for the purpose of erecting a memorial. The memorial will shortly be placed over his grave in the Happy Valley, and is to take the form of a triangular column, on one face of which will be the emblem of the Fire Brigade, on another the masonic emblems, and on the third a tablet detailing the circumstances of his death. It is gratifying to think that some memento is to be erected to one who died in the execution of his duty.

This morning about six o'clock the body of a man, named Man Aying, about 30 years of age, was found lying in Albany Street, Wanchai district. It seems that the deceased had been ailing for a long time past and was a confirmed opium smoker. He left his own house yesterday evening at seven o'clock, and this morning about half-past four went to an opium shop, which he had apparently been acquainted with, and wanted to buy some opium. The opium, however, was refused, and the master of the shop told him to return home. He then left the house, and was found dead about an hour and a-half afterwards. The body was taken to the Government Hospital.

We have recently noted the unprecedented increase in the sale of Indian tea during the last few years, and have predicted that the China tea-growers would have to look to it lest their Indian rivals ousted them altogether from the race. A correspondent engaged in the Tea Trade of China, whose letter is published elsewhere, goes further than this, and asserts that the China trade will nearly disappear in five years, and entirely disappear in ten, unless the Chinese Government see fit to encourage it by a reduction in the crushing duties now levied on the exported leaf. There can be no doubt that the question is becoming a serious one for China and China merchants; and it would be well if the authorities interested were to take warning in time. From a national point of view, one scarcely knows whether to wish most success to the Indian trade, or that carried on in China. Chinese obstinacy will probably settle the question of rivalry sooner than people expect.

About five o'clock last evening the S. S. Jason left the harbour bound for Shanghai. The weather was close and foggy all round, although fairly clear in the harbour. In passing out of the harbour towards the Lyee-moon Pass, the Jason shifted her helm in order to avoid colliding with a junk, and thereby falling thick at this time did not again recover her proper course, but unfortunately took ground to the north of the Lyee-moon Pass. The proximity of the vessel to the land had been noticed before the struck and the engines were going astern, so that she took the ground gently, but remained fast, embedded in a bank of mud and sand. Had the vessel gone slightly either to port or starboard she would have been seriously damaged, as the place where she struck is about the only soft spot in the vicinity. In the report from Swatow, made by Dr. J. Pollock, the only point worthy of remark is the mention made of a case of diphtheria, in a child five years of age, which was successfully treated by brushing the affected part every hour with glycerine of tannic acid, with inhalations of steam, poultices, and (internally) quinine and iron. The health report on Hoihow, by Dr. E. A. Aldridge, is a most interesting document, which, in view of the discussions bearing on the relative advantages of Chinese and Western sanitary rules, possesses a certain amount of local importance. Of course the outbreak of cholera last mid-

As Imperial Decree dated the second day of the third moon (April 10th), has been telegraphed from the North to Shanghai. The substance of this Decree is an answer to a memorial presented to the Throne by Li Hung Chang, asking for leave of absence from his official duties, on account of the serious illness of his mother, residing in the Province of Hupoh. The Decree and the following:—With reference to Li Hung Chang's memorial, setting forth that his mother is very ill and has had a lingering sickness for a long time, and asking for leave from us to visit his aged parent, and in consideration of his statement that his request is most urgent. Now hereby We grant to Li Hung Chang one month's leave so that he can go to Hupoh and visit his ailing mother; but, as soon as the term of his leave has expired, Li must return to his post without delay. Also we bid the Viceroy carry to his mother eight Taels weight of the best ginseng, that the doctors may not be without the best medical remedies. The eight taels weight of ginseng the Viceroy will take to his mother as a gift from the Throne. Appended to the same decree, are orders that in Li's place during his absence, and the Governor of Canton, Tuckwah, is to act in the place of the Governor-General. We may mention that the Governor-General of Canton is a native of the same province as Li, and that his preference to the Acting Viceroy, has been granted probably through Li's influence.—*Courier.*

The following table shows the departures of the mail steamers from San Francisco and Yokohama, as at present arranged for the current year:—

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	STEAMER.	FROM YOKOHAMA.
Mar. 14	Oceanic	May 13
Apr. 19	City of Tokio	June 10
May 2	Belgic	July 10
May 20	Arabic	July 28
June 6	Oceanic	Aug. 15
June 22	City of Tokio	Aug. 19
July 11	Belgic	Sept. 20
Aug. 12	Arabic	Oct. 4
Aug. 29	Oceanic	Oct. 21
Sept. 13	City of Tokio	Nov. 7
Oct. 3	Belgic	Nov. 25
Oct. 19	Arabic	Dec. 9
Nov. 4	Oceanic	Dec. 23
Dec. 21	City of Tokio	Jan. 13
Dec. 28	Belgic	Feb. 1

* Approximate. + 1883.

The following paragraph from the N. C. D. News confirms the paragraph we published last night (April 25) as to Li Hung-chang:—Some interesting but very perplexing details appear in the Gazette of the 19th inst. Chen Lan-pin, late Chinese envoy to Washington, joins the Taung-lai Yauan as Minister—which is an excellent move; while Li Hung-chang is to have monthly leave from his home, Chang Shu-sheng, Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, being appointed to act temporarily for him as Governor-General of Chihli. It seems strange that the Viceroy of two such distant provinces should be selected to relieve Li Hung-chang for so short a time, and still stranger that the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang should be necessary if the Viceroy Li is to return to Tientsin.

APPARENTLY horse-flesh, and dangerously diseased horse-flesh, forms part of the diet of the native in Shanghai. The Mercury says:—We have to call attention to the somewhat remarkable report by the Inspector of Markets, which is included in the minutes of the Council meeting of the 14th inst., published in another column. The report, which is a stereotyped form of report, tells us that "during March the markets were well supplied with good and wholesome articles of food." In the list of animals killed to supply the markets, he tells us there were 15 ponies, and there is an assurance of some kind that these were only for native consumption. But the important point follows:—"Among the ponies killed 10 were suffering from glanders." We are left to infer that these diseased ponies were consumed by the natives. Notwithstanding this fact, he calmly informs us that the ponies at the lively tables are "free from disease." If ten died from glanders, the public can scarcely rest satisfied on this report that the most dangerous disease does not now exist at these tables. The Chinese lively tables are quite enough of a nuisance, from the traffic of which the Council has recently heard a good deal; but this report shows that they require very close official supervision lest they are the means of spreading disease.

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
Before the Hon. G. Philippe, Chief Justice.
IN PROBATE, Thursday, 27th April, 11 a.m.—In the goods of Ng Acheong, deceased.—Petition of To King Yau, the mother, for Letters of Administration.—Petition of Cheong Ah Hoi, the son, for Letters of Administration.—In the matter of Ng Choy Sik, bankrupt.—Application for release.

CUSTOMS MEDICAL REPORTS.

Dr. P. Manson, reporting favourably on the health of Amoy for the half year ended 30th September 1881, makes some valuable remarks upon aneurism, and upon the treatment of this disease by iodide of potassium. In the report from Swatow, made by Dr. J. Pollock, the only point worthy of remark is the mention made of a case of diphtheria, in a child five years of age, which was successfully treated by brushing the affected part every hour with glycerine of tannic acid, with inhalations of steam, poultices, and (internally) quinine and iron. The health report on Hoihow, by Dr. E. A. Aldridge, is a most interesting document, which, in view of the discussions bearing on the relative advantages of Chinese and Western sanitary rules, possesses a certain amount of local importance. Of course the outbreak of cholera last mid-

the sanitary arrangements of a Chinese town. The precautions which Dr. Aldridge gave to the foreign residents upon hearing of the cholera outbreak are worth reproducing:—

Of these the more important were that water should not be drunk without having been previously boiled and filtered, and even when so treated should not be drunk after standing more than 24 hours, and that it was a mistake to suppose that water, by being diluted with wine or spirit, without being previously boiled and filtered, was rendered harmless. I advised that a broad cloth flannel belt, even if not worn in the day time, should always be worn at night, while the sleeping clothes should be made of flannel; that exposure to night air should be avoided, and therefore sleeping on the verandah abandoned, and that care should be observed in diet, shell-fish and fruit being forbidden. I advised, in addition, that a bucket of carbolic acid and water should be placed in each bathroom, which should then be quickly removed, while the drains should be frequently flushed with carbolic acid solution. I warned them against the premature use of purgatives, against exposure to the sun and to the emanations from the houses, and that the number of foreigners in the town should be reduced to the minimum. I recommended them to walk as little as possible along the streets. Not to do so as the houses are, the front entrance to all of them being from a Chinese street. During the last few months, if business did not compel one to leave the house, it became a question whether one should remain in-doors and forego the pleasure of taking any sort of exercise, or experience the unpleasantness of walking along streets where the pestilential odours emanating from the drains and the refuse thrown from the houses must have greatly favoured the spreading of a disease such as cholera. This condition of the streets was greatly aggravated at the time of the T. N. (All Souls) festival by an increase in the number of fruit and vegetable sellers lining the streets, who, owing to a great influx of strangers into Hoihow, seemed to do a good business; but instead of their taking the trouble to remove the fruit and vegetables as soon as they became unfit to eat, and hence unclean, they threw them into the gutters and let them rot there.

Dr. Aldridge describes one case which he treated successfully by means of dilute hydrochloric acid and astringents (sulphuric acid and opium). Let those who implicitly believe in the great advancement made by the Chinese in sanitation as a science, or even as a matter of common-sense or ordinary cleanliness, read the following observations:—

Upon making inquiries I found that the water these people had been in the habit of drinking was obtained from a well situated alongside the drains of one of the main streets. As stated in my last Report, water fit for drinking cannot be obtained in Hoihow; but though this is so, many of the Chinese prefer to drink the foul water close up to their houses, rather than take the trouble of bringing drinking-water from the springs a short distance from the town. Considering the way the natives here neglect the most simple sanitary precautions, it is not to be wondered at that a disease like cholera should spread among them; in fact, I think it is surprising that the ravages of this epidemic have not been of a more serious character. I found that most of those who died had obtained their drinking water from wells situated either in their yards or within a short distance of the street drains. I also heard that the disease proved fatal to many who had over-fatigued themselves, being up most of the night stirring or stirring exposed to the night air in front of the Chinese theatres, and who had afterwards returned home, and after drinking large quantities of water and eaten unripe fruit, such as pineapple and water-melon, had then gone to sleep in the open air, only scantily clad.

The filthy condition of the town was brought under the notice of the Tientsin, who issued a proclamation ordering the natives to clean their streets and not to let them get into the same condition again; he also instructed the police to go round and see that his orders were obeyed. In addition to the recommendations that I issued to the foreign residents, I warned the Chinese against drinking the Hoihow well water, and advised that during the epidemic the excreta should not be used to manure the fields, as is usually done, but that they should be buried. I further suggested that as earth acts somewhat as a disinfectant, they could keep some in their houses and put some in the buckets after use; also, that should a death occur, the corpse should be buried as quickly as possible. I am, however, informed that there have been about 400 deaths from this cause. The population of Hoihow is estimated at about 12,000, so that giving 10 to the average number of persons to each house, though this is probably under the mark, it may be said that there has been on an average one death from cholera in every third house. It is worthy of remark that only one case of cholera occurred among the numerous Chinese who were brought from living in more cleanly than that of the natives. They do not eat so much unripe fruit, and are more particular respecting the place from which they obtain their drinking water.

The above remarks speak for themselves, while it must be remembered that in Hoihow the alleged contamination of foreign drainage cannot be charged with any of the evil consequences enumerated, as has been said by some to be the case in the Colony of Hongkong. Some details are given concerning bites from the green bamboo snake, which, although not deadly, seem to be sufficiently venomous to cause serious irritation. A man and a woman were treated—the form of treatment being a crucial incision over the bite, followed by hot fomentations and (in the case of the woman) an application of nitrate of silver. The doctor notes that to become intoxicated by Chinese wine is considered by the natives the best line of treatment that can be adopted in cases of snake-bite. Dr. Macgowan's report on the health of Wanchow covers thirty-seven pages, and is as "discursive" as such a document could well be made. Nevertheless, it contains much that is not only interesting but valuable; and we shall reproduce some of its tid-bits as space permits. In the meantime,

it may be noted that the Doctor thinks Wanchow is probably the healthiest portion of China for foreign residence; and he gives his reasons in these glowing terms:—

The summer heat is mitigated by the rains and sea breezes, the thermometer seldom remaining long in the nineties, and in winter it rarely indicates the freezing point. A Northern invalid who has been over-stimulated by ozone, positive electricity, hydrogen superoxide in the air, or whatever causes peculiarity of climate north of the Yangtze, may here find an admirable alternative, while invalids from the South, who require a Northern winter, may here escape the Arctic blasts which in higher latitudes pierce him as if he were gossamer. In fact, Wanchow possesses the climate of Nice without a *mitral*. In summer the tourist may cruise among beautiful islands and fish his heart's content. In winter he may make a *Alpina* height of illimitable extent, not needing to traverse a plain between the sea and the "Roof of the World," and if endowed with requisite qualities, become a mighty hunter before the people, who here suffer from ravages by tigers, animals which are not to be met with elsewhere under the equator or on the banks of the Amazon. Unfortunately, this part, so attractive to the invalid, is uninviting to patients, because for such there is no suitable accommodation. This is a delightful resort for those only who can "rough it."

As the worthy Doctor has nothing particular to say concerning the health of the two or three foreigners in Wanchow during the six months, he falls back upon the history of the past. He goes back to A.D. 231 in the discussion of the storms and other meteorological phenomena of the province, and in his investigation of the epidemics, floods, famines and droughts that have visited the province, he dives into the past to the year 96 A.D. Dr. Macgowan also has some exceedingly sensible and timely remarks upon a comprehensive system of collecting meteorological observations, and he makes suggestions which he strongly advocates being carried into practice.

Dr. A. Jamieson's Shanghai report records a heavier death-rate than usual, but explains that this is attributable more to change causes than to special climatic influences. Speaking of the thirteen fatal cases of cholera which occurred in August and September, Dr. Jamieson says, "It seems clear that, whatever be the ultimate cause of the disease, its incidence upon individuals is largely due to neglect of ordinary and obvious hygienic precautions." The mortality among adult foreign residents for the six months was 32 (20 males and 12 females); but the deaths of 10 young children and 9 non-residents are also recorded, thus raising the total to 51.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
China, 24th April, 1882.
Six,—Of late years the consumption of Indian Tea, in England, has enormously increased, the tea being exported from India free of duty. The consumption of Japan Tea has also increased in nearly the same ratio in America. It is generally believed that this is owing to the quality of these teas. I do not think so. The duty on Japan tea is about \$1.12 per picul, a comparatively small proportion of the cost. I think the real reason of the growth of these industries in India and Japan is the absence of heavy export duties. I can only therefore hope that China will see in time that she is killing the goose with the golden egg, or she will lose all her tea trade. At present the duty on tea in China is \$3.80 per picul, the *Indian* tea and other teas about \$1.90, in all \$5.70 (and sometimes more), or about 3d. per lb. The duty on tea in Japan is about 12 per cent on the price of the tea in China. Were the tax reduced to \$1.12 as in Japan, and all local exactions abolished, China would immediately come to the front again, and Indian tea would become to a great extent unsaleable. If China does not lower her tea duties, her trade in this staple will nearly disappear within the next few years, and entirely disappear in ten. Let this be looked to in time by those who are concerned.

A LARGE BUYER OF TEA.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. F. Snowden, Puisne Judge.)
Tuesday, April 25.

LEUNG TUN SUK, WONG YEW TUNG AND OTHERS, PLAINTIFFS,
VERSUS
THE CHINESE TEA TRADING COMPANY, DEFENDANT.

This was a claim for \$164.65, and there were five actions by different plaintiffs against the same defendant. Mr. Mossop appeared for the plaintiff in each case, and Mr. Wotton for the defendant. The issue in the case was whether the defendant was parties in a certain firm and liable to the plaintiffs. The case was heard on Monday, and judgment reserved.

Mr. Justice Snowden said that he had not altered the conclusion he first arrived at, which was that he must non-suit the plaintiff, and he felt it his duty to direct the production of the "chit" which the plaintiff, therefore the plaintiff would be non-suited. Mr. Wotton asked for costs against the plaintiff, which were granted. Mr. Ball was directed to lay the charges in the Police Court against the witness.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.)
Wednesday, April 26.

NO PERMIT.
Chan Awai, carpenter, was convicted, on the evidence of Sergeant Forbes, with being in the possession of prepared opium on the 25th instant, without having a permit from the Opium Farmer. A fine of \$25 was imposed, in default of payment four weeks' imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Fatty Deane, P.O. 565, prosecuted Pang Akum for being in the unlawful possession of one jacket and one pair of trousers on the 22nd instant. The defendant was seen by the constable near the Harbour Master's Office followed by a crowd who were calling out "thief." The man thus accused dropped a bundle from under his jacket, and tried to make off when he noticed the constable. This action was taken by the constable, and though the owner has not been found, although diligent search has been made, the defendant was fined \$10, in default of payment three months' imprisonment.

ment with hard labour for unlawful possession.

A CROSS SUITORS.

Anna Marques, wife of Francis Marques, and Thomas Ehrhard, watchman, residing at St. Francis Street, appeared on cross summons to answer charges of assault on the 23rd instant.

The complainant in the one case, Anna Marques, said that the defendant's wife sent her boy a message for some powder pepper, and on his return with the article the defendant struck the boy on the shoulder. She asked why he did so, and was answered "what is that to you; I will strike him," and added that if she said a word more she would also be struck. He then struck her on the shoulder and dropped her in the face, threatened her with a stool and used abusive language.

The defendant's statement was that the boy came to his house and made a great noise, in consequence of which the boy was turned out. The boy went and told his mother he had been struck, when she came to his house and asked him to come out, which request being complied with he was slapped in the face with the result that his teeth became bad. She called out her brother-in-law, who also struck defendant a blow on the arm.

Each party was bound over in the sum of \$50 personal recognizance to keep the peace for six weeks.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BANGLES.

Cheng Ahoi, a lad of 16 years of age, was charged by Chiu Tai Sing, a girl of thirteen years of age employed as a servant-girl in a house in Aberdeen Street, with stealing a pair of silver bangles, value \$1.20.

The complainant said she was returning to her mistress's house about dusk from a shop in Cross Street. When she had just passed No. 5 Police Station two men came from behind and put their hands over her eyes, while another took off her bangles. After they had taken their hands from her eyes she saw the defendant handing the bangles to one of the other men. She commenced to run after the defendant who knocked her over. She got up again and pursued the defendant who was caught by a District Watchman.

The defendant said he was a hawk and hearing a cry of "save life" ran to see what was the matter and so got arrested.

The complainant recalled said this was untrue, and that she had made no mistake. The Magistrate thought the defendant ought to have the benefit of a trial by jury, and so committed him for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

AN OLD OFFENDER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Lam Achung, coolie, was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court on the charge of stealing two pairs of cotton trousers from the verandah of a house in Stanley Street, the property of Wong Ah See, married woman. The coolie has already been in prison three times for committing various offences.

(Before H. G. Thomson, Esq.)

NEGLECTING TO REMEDY A FILTHY DRAIN.
Ho Atin, who appeared on Saturday last charged with allowing a nuisance to exist on his property, and who was ordered by the Magistrate to remedy matters at once, was again before the Court for disobeying the Magistrate's order. When the case was called the defendant did not appear, and the case was remanded till the 3rd May, an order being made to the effect that the Surveyor General take such action under Section 23 of Ordinance 8 of 1876, as was thought necessary to have the nuisance removed. The defendant later appeared, and was informed of the finding of the Court.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Sai Sing Wan, shopman, was charged with perjury on the 21st instant by F. A. Huxford, Acting Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Mossop, of Messrs Denny and Mossop, applied for a remand on behalf of the defendant, as he had only been instructed at the last minute. The application was granted, the defendant being allowed out on bail in two sureties of \$50 each till the 25th instant. \$100 was deposited in Court.

SQUABBLING.

Fak Aping, hawk, and Wong Yung Chai, a woman, were seen quarrelling and creating a disturbance in Square Street yesterday at noon by a Chinese constable, who apprehended them. The first defendant alleged that the second prisoner broke a piece of his crockery, for which he requested payment, but received a blow instead, not agreeing with his scepticisms, he returned. The second defendant said the first had abused her, but stated with his tongue or hands was not stated. The Magistrate cautioned and discharged them.

DRUNK.

John August Smith, carpenter on board the German barque *Bertha*, was apprehended yesterday night about half-past eleven, in Queen's Road by Constable Beckell, who found him drunk and creating a disturbance. The Magistrate gave orders to have the carpenter sent on board his ship.

LARCENY.

Wong Ching and Leong Yim, coolies, were caught unlawfully removing coal from a junk in the harbour shortly after five o'clock, this morning by Constable McLean, who brought them to the Station. They were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

STORING KEROSENE WITHOUT HAVING LICENSES.

Wong Chai, master of the *Sui Shang* firm, Nos. 155 to 170, Queen's Road Central, Li Man Chai, master of the *Chow Yuen* firm, Nos. 178, Queen's Road Central, and Wong Fak Lam, master of the *Tung Hing* firm, Nos. 184 to 188, Queen's Road Central, were charged by Inspector Orley with unlawfully storing kerosene oil on their premises without having a license on the 24th instant.

Inspector Orley stated that the first defendant's license expired a year ago, and had not been renewed. Six tins of kerosene were found on his premises stored in the wall. The second defendant was in possession of a license but the tins were stored among cases of matches, shoes and other merchandise, instead of being placed in the wall. The third defendant's license expired on the 17th ultimo, and three tins were stored in the wall not in accordance with the rules. Each tin of oil contained five gallons.

Each defendant admitted the charges. The first was fined \$50, or one month's imprisonment, and the other two \$25, in default of payment fourteen days' imprisonment.

The fines were paid, \$5 of which were given to Inspector Orley, the informer.

China.

(N. C. Daily News.)

The enterprising proprietor of one of our largest firms has recently "gone in" for a rather curious speculation. The *Shen Pao* office completed some time ago a beautifully printed edition of the *P'ei-shu-yin-fu*, consisting, we believe, of a thousand copies; the type being so fine that the publishers announced the gift of a magnifying-glass to each purchaser to enable him to read it. This edition was offered to the public at the temptingly low price of sixteen dollars a copy; and we hear now that it has been all bought up by the enterprising proprietor aforesaid, who has raised the price per copy to twenty dollars. Whether it will go off rapidly at this figure remains to be seen.

About 9.30 a.m. yesterday (20th) the premises of Messrs Hall and Holt had a narrow escape from being burnt down. A Chinaman was bottling some spirits of wine with a lighted candle burning at his side on the floor, when, by some mishap or another the liquid caught fire and was immediately in a blaze. Fortunately the floor was wet, and there was plenty of water at hand which those who were present promptly used, and thereby soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The alarm, however, had been communicated, the fire-bells were tolled, the Fire Brigade turned out with their usual alacrity, and the Victoria engine was the first to make its appearance on the scene, only to find that luckily their services would not be required. Beyond the loss of the spirits of wine no damage appears to have been done to the property. The Chinaman, whose carelessness was the cause of the accident, did not escape so easily, his hands and feet were severely burnt that he had to be taken to the Hospital.

The problem of how a magistrate whose annual salary is Tls. 300, is able to pay a couple of secretaries Tls. 2,000 a year each besides supporting his family and several dozens of servants and retainers, is one which only a Chinese mandarin can solve. Some recent publications in the metropolitan *Gazette*, however, throw a certain amount of light upon it. In a Memorial upon the causes of the present—unhappy, say perennial, rather—financial embarrassment, a Censor gives some interesting details of the systematic embezzlement that goes on in the native Customs service, which can scarcely have been pleasant reading for the Emperor. The Memorialist states that a certain clerk in the Fukien Customs retired recently with an enormous fortune, with part of which he purchased the rank of Prefect, after only a few years of service. Thirty or forty thousands of government money are annually expended by the Customs officers at Tientsin, in presents to their own superiors and strangers passing through the city, from which it is naturally inferred that they do not lose the opportunity of feathering their own nests; while the corruption which reigns in Shanghai, the river-ports, Canton, and several other places is spoken of as an established fact, the head of each of these offices being credited with an estimated annual appropriation of from Tls. 70,000 to 140,000 of public money to himself. The Memorialist subsequently refers to these officers as wolves and tigers, who devour what is left, belong to a nepotist class, and by right belong to a nepotist class. A document, application was made to the Throne for a Tao-tai to be stationed at the Capital of Kirin. The annual salary of this official is fixed at Tls. 130, with an "anti-extortion" allowance (of) Tls. 3,000. His staff is to consist of sixteen clerks with no salary, twenty runners at a salary of a little over Tls. 8 per annum each, four gate-keepers with a monthly salary of fifty cents, seven chair-bearers at sixty cents, and sixteen hangers-on at the same rate. Why the unfortunate clerks should be the only members of this staff expected to work for nothing, so as to make it possible to explain. It is added that the post will be an arduous one, and it will be necessary for the incumbent to be a man of exceptional ability.

It is, we believe, not generally known that Mr. Robert Hart, C.M.G., L.D.S., has recently been promoted in the Chinese service. He is now entitled to wear a *ton pin ting-tai*, or highest button of all, and may consequently be said to rank with a Viceroy. It is only a few of the Governors of provinces who can boast this distinction.

We believe we are correct in surmising that the visit of the Imperial Commissioners Lin and Hsien-shan Ningting was not exclusively connected with the now well-known Nanking murder case. There is probably little doubt that they received the opinion of the Viceroy upon the investigation he has recently been conducting with regard to the Li Han-chang affair, and while it is scarcely likely that the Commissioners were endowed with any judicial powers it is permissible to conclude that the report of Li's degradation, which is now regarded as a *fait accompli*, may be traceable to some member of the mission staff.

(Courier.)

We hear from Vladivostok that some important orders with respect to strengthening the garrison and improving the harbour have been received. It is reliably stated that the home government intend to send large bodies of troops to Vladivostok, and the Governor has been advised accordingly. An emigration scheme specially referring to Saghalien will also be put into practice shortly.—The Government intend, it seems, that the civil population of Vladivostok, for large numbers of Russian subjects will at once take up their abode in those portions of the Czar's dominions, which certainly need a better class of people than those who live there at present. A correspondent informs us that some stringent provisions respecting strangers visiting Vladivostok will be enforced at the beginning of summer, and at the same time the port will remain as much closed to the general visitor as a fortress, and it is said there will be reason for this.

(Mercury.)

The Body of Ko Kun-han, late Professor of Chinese in Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., arrived here to-day in the *Harbinger* steamer. Ko Kun-han was a native of Ningpo, was selected for the position. During his stay at Harvard he had on the average about five pupils. Socially he made himself very much liked and was treated as an equal in the best society, while he gained many friends. After Ko Kun-han's death, his remains, and those of his infant, were put into a leaden casket, ready to be conveyed home.

A MAY has a woman's tooth grafted into his jaw, and every time he passes a draper's shop that tooth fairly aches to drag him up to the window.

REGULATION OF FIRES.

(Japan Mail.)

We observe with pleasure that the Tokyo authorities are striving their best to perfect a system for the prevention and control of fires, which, as our readers are but too well aware, have proved so disastrous to the metropolis not only during the last winter, to say nothing of more terrible previous epidemic conflagrations. It may be remembered that in February last year a set of precautionary regulations was framed, in accordance with which certain thorough-fires were established as "lines of prevention," the houses along the lines to be built of brick, stone, or other unflammable material, whilst those within the enclosed areas were all to be roofed with tiles or metal. A mixed commission composed of officials of the Fire and Police staffs has been busily engaged in enforcing these regulations, with such effect that many of the houses within the lines have been rebuilt already in the form prescribed. To this fact, the increased vigilance of the police, and prompt assistance rendered by a set of precautionary regulations was framed, in accordance with which certain thorough-fires were established as "lines of prevention," the houses along the lines to be built of brick, stone, or other unflammable material, whilst those within the enclosed areas were all to be roofed with tiles or metal. A mixed commission composed of officials of the Fire and Police staffs has been busily engaged in enforcing these regulations, with such effect that many of the houses within the lines have been rebuilt already in the form prescribed. To this fact, the increased vigilance of the police, and prompt assistance rendered by a set of precautionary regulations was framed, in accordance with which certain thorough-fires were established as "lines of prevention," the houses along the lines to be built of brick, stone, or other unflammable material, whilst those within the enclosed areas were all to be roofed with tiles or metal. A mixed commission composed of officials of the Fire and Police staffs has been busily engaged in enforcing these regulations, with such effect that many of the houses within the lines have been rebuilt already in the form prescribed. To this fact, the increased vigilance of the police, and prompt assistance rendered by a set of precautionary regulations was framed, in accordance with which certain thorough-fires were established as "lines of prevention," the houses along the lines to be built of brick, stone, or other unflammable material, whilst those within the enclosed areas were all to be roofed with tiles or metal. A mixed commission composed of officials of the Fire and Police staffs has been busily engaged in enforcing these regulations, with such effect that many of the houses within the lines have been rebuilt already in the form prescribed. To this fact, the increased vigilance of the police, and prompt assistance rendered by a set of precautionary regulations was framed, in accordance with which certain thorough-fires were established as "lines of prevention," the houses along the lines to be built of brick, stone, or other unflammable material, whilst those within the enclosed areas were all to be roofed with tiles or metal. A mixed commission composed of officials of the Fire and Police staffs has been busily engaged in enforcing these regulations, with such effect that many of the houses within the lines have been rebuilt already in the form prescribed. To this fact, the increased vigilance of the police, and prompt assistance rendered by a set of precautionary regulations was framed, in

THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
SEVENTH YEAR.

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The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China, etc., and to give criticism upon the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and giving to our students knowledge on obscure points.

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Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Clubs, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary ladies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated.

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"The present number of this periodical, opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we heartily commend the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in far matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—*North-China Herald*.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on 'the amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) at Peking, during the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880.' 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri,' by Mr. E. H. Parker, and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*North-China Herald*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise."—*Chinese Empire*.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains a number of useful and interesting articles, and the opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—*Chinese Empire*.

"Mr. E. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuen' are continued, and a very interesting account of his travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history."—*Chinese Empire*.

A few short notices of new books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which 'On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java' might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, completes the number."—*H.K. Daily Press*.

Travellers' Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review: "The present publication is judged by the number now before us, to be intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowles, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of the predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

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American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC- EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts. Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA FRAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 1.00. Three Coolies, 0.85. Two Coolies, 0.70.

Return (direct or by Pook-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, 1.80. Three Coolies, 1.50. Two Coolies, 1.00.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SHED).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 0.60. Three Coolies, 0.50. Two Coolies, 0.40.

Return (direct or by Pook-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, 1.00. Three Coolies, 0.85. Two Coolies, 0.70.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip 1 P.m., \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) 2 P.m., \$0.50 each Coolie.

Licensed Barbers (each).

Hour, 10 cts. Half day, 35 cts. Day, 60 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$3.00.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, 2.50.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, 1.75.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, 1.50.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, 1.00.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 50.

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00. One Hour, 20. Half-an-Hour, 10.

After 6 P.M., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, 30 cts. Half Day, 20. Three Hours, 12. One Hour, 5. Half Hour, 3.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARDS' Extra-Grand Metal FOURGEOTS TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER, Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 26, 1882.

Stocks.	Not a Share.	Value.	Paid-up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations.	Cash.
BANKS.								
HK. and S'hai Bank.	40,000	125	125	2,100,000	63,639.45	40/112 1/2	\$205	(p. sh.)
INSURANCE.								
N'hi. China Ins.	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000,000	100,000	12 1/2	\$1150	div
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	2,400	2,400	1,200,000	120,000	12 1/2	\$1150	div
Union Ins. Soc.	500	2,500	2,500	1,250,000	125,000	12 1/2	\$1150	div
China Traders' Insurance.	600	1,200	1,200	600,000	60,000	20 1/2	\$1600	"
Onion Ins. Office.	10,000	200	200	100,000	10,000	8 1/2	\$824	"
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	1,500	1,500	750,000	75,000	8 1/2	\$824	nom.
HK. Fire Ins.	2,000	1,000	1,000	200,000	20,000	8 1/2	\$824	"
China Fire Ins.	4,000	2,000	2,000	400,000	40,000	18 1/2	\$230	"
STEAM SHIPS.								
HK. and M. Steamboat.	8,000	100	75	135,000	18,908.06	5 1/2	\$309	"
MISCELLANEOUS.								
HK. & W'p'oa Dock.	10,000	125	125	1,475,000	3,180.63	4 1/2	\$107	prom.
HK. & China Gas Co.	5,000	10	10	50,000	5,000	2 1/2	\$107	"
HK. & China Gas Co.	2,000	100	100	20,000	2,000	2 1/2	\$107	"
China Sugar Co.	6,000	100	100	600,000	60,000	10	\$150	"
HK. & China Gas Co.	1,250	100	100	125,000	12,500	10	\$150	"
HK. & China Gas Co.	1,000	100	100	100,000	10,000	10	\$150	"
LUZON SUGAR CO.	7,000	100	100	700,000	70,000	10	\$150	"
LOANS.								
Chi. Imp.	1874	6,276.2	100	all	8 1/2	June 30 Dec 31		
"	1877	16,040.2	100	all	8 1/2	Feb. 28 Ag. 31		
"	1878	3,890.71	100	all	8 1/2	April & Oct.		
"	1881	8,565.71	500	all	8 1/2	June & Dec.		
Sugar Debitments, 1880.	600	500	all	8 1/2	June & Dec.			

For half-year ended 31st Dec., 1881. To 30th April, 1881. For year 1880. EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except book fold Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an invoice or personal correspondence, such as articles, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents each. Newspapers, 10 cents each. Books, Patterns, and 2 cents per 2 oz. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galt, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Postage for Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Japan, India, and the Philippines.

Letters (1/2 oz. each), 10 cents. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents each. Newspapers, 10 cents each. Books, Patterns, and 2 cents per 2 oz. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Arrived date.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.	
Steamers									
Albany	5 h	Lightwood	Brit.	str.	366	April 26 Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy, &c.	20th inst.	
Alwino	2 c	Thieson	Ger.	str.	400	April 26 Melchers & Co.	Amoy River		
Annerley	2 c	Strachan	Brit.	str.	1286	April 22 Siemens & Co.			
Atalanta	2 c	Pfaff	Ger.	str.	865	April 20 Kung On	Saigon	at daylight	
Avoca	2 h	Hassall	Brit.	str.	904	April 19 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay, &c.	4th prox.	
Butuan	5 h	Ajobita	Span.	str.	338	April 19 Russell & Co.	Manila	To-morrow	
Canopus	5 c	Castle	Brit.	str.	1122	April 24 Adamson, Bell & Co.	Yokohama & Higo	To-morrow	
Catamaran	5 c	Miller	Brit.	str.	1818	April 5 Russell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)	28th inst.	
Catzenhuth	5 h	Miller	Brit.	str.	1489	April 22 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Sydney, &c.	2nd prox.	
Cebu	5 h	Edgar	Amer.	str.	373	Nov. 29 Captain	Swatow	For Sale	
China	2 h	Schober	Ger.	str.	648	April 23 Kwok Acheong & Sons	Swatow	To-day.	
Conquest	3 h	Abbott	Brit.	str.	318	Sept. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	
Coptic	3 h	Kidley	Brit.	str.	4396	April 21 O. & S. S. Co.	Manila & San Francisco	9th prox.	
Cruiser	4 c	Rowin	Brit.	str.	647	April 23	Siemens & Co.	Saigon	
Danube	5 h	Jordan	Brit.	str.	909	April 23	Yuen Fut Hong	Swatow & Bangkok	29th inst.
Daphnates	5 c	Mitchell	Brit.	str.	1209	April 13 Russell & Co.			
Fama	6 h	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	April 18 H. K. & W'p'oa Dock Co.		Tug Plying	
Felicita	5 h	Muller	Ger.	str.	784	April 25 Siemens & Co.		K'loon Dock	
Fleurs Castle	3 c	Thompson	Brit.	str.	1500	April 26 Adamson, Bell & Co.			
Fokien	5 h	Abbott	Brit.	str.	509	April 23 Douglas Laprak & Co.	Swatow, &c.	23th inst.	
Fyon	2 h	Grove	Dan.	str.	909	April 23 Siemens & Co.	Swatow		
Glenclegies	2 h	Gasson	Brit.	str.	1850	April 22 Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Hongkong	5 h	Clouston	Brit.	str.	67	April 14 Kwok Acheong & Sons			
Joloano	5 h	Marquez	Span.	str.	654	Dec. 19 R. Moursents	Manila	Cos'tan Dock	
Kaishan	5 c	Murray	Brit.	str.	1515	April 26 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	29th, daylight	
Killarney	2 h	O'Neil	Brit.	str.	1060	April 23 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saigon		
Langshaw	2 c	Hunter	Brit.	str.	1186	April 24 Siemens & Co.			
Li Tai	2 h	Ton Tac	Annam.	str.	1000	July 7 Captain		Cos'tan Dock	
Massilia	3 h	Schultz	Ger.	str.	1263	April 18 Siemens & Co.	Coast Ports		
Namoa	3 h	Wesley	Brit.	str.	862	Jan. 14 Douglas Laprak & Co.	Nagasaki and Kobe	23th inst.	
Nigata Maru	2 c	W'yan	Japan.	str.	1086	April 23 M. B. M. S. Co.	Saigon		
Nona	2 c	Welfin	Ger.	str.	669	April 26 Edward Seillhass & Co.	Y'ham & San Francisco	2nd prox.	
Oceanic	5 c	Metcalde	Brit.	str.	3703	April 19 O. & S. S. Co.	Saigon	To-morrow	
Penedo	2 h	Konderline	Brit.	str.	652	April 23 Melchers & Co.	Manila and Iloilo	To-morrow	
Remus	5 c	Watt	Brit.	str.	650	April 23 Remedios & Co.			
Ses Gull	5 h	Haydon	Amer.	str.	48	Nov. 24 China Traders' Insurance Co.			
Shun Tip	2 h	Man Fan Fu	Annam.	str.	5	July 7 Captain			
Volmer	2 c	Heintzelmann	Dan.	str.	979	April 22 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Saigon		
	3 h	Kenneth	Brit.	str.	286	April 14 Kwok Acheong & Sons	Swatow		